Nippon Times

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TERRIFIC BATTLE LOOMS ALONG RHINE WAR FRONT

Over 1,000,000 Troops Massed By Americans Along Coblenz-Hagenau Salient

Domei

BERLIN, March 17.—The battle for the Rhine-Linz area has entered its decisive stage. Swarms of American fighters have joined in the fighting on this front. Employing all of its forces the newly formed 15th American army tried to conclude the first phase of the battle by attacking the motor highway so as to change the contracted fighting for a bridgehead into a mobile battle over a large area. The American war machine pounded the German bolt positions but was not able to pierce the German defensive ring. It, however, pushed back the German lines to the north and east. On either side of the Rhine the Americans advanced on a five-kilometer front, but the Germans time and again launched counterattacks with mobile formations.

Developments on the southern flank of the Western Front during the last 24 hours have taken a turn which can hardly be minimized as a success scored by the Americans and which, accordingly, means a serious tension for the German defense front strained to the utmost. As the result of the breakthrough by the bulk of the tank forces of General Patton's 3rd American army in the Hunrueck mountains and across the Nahe river at Kreuznach which is about nine miles southwest of Bingen, the entire southern sector of the Western Front is now the focal point of fighting.

Saarbruecken is now exposed since it has become a wedge projecting far westward. Much will depend on the next 24 hours whether the Germans succeed in throwing back the American tanks or General Patton is able quickly in a mobile infantry battle to expand still more the very narrow penetration corridor to both sides. At the present moment it is still impossible to tell whether the American thrust launched across the Nahe in the southerly direction parallel to the Rhine will continue in this direction or they will now turn westward. It is not at all unlikely that General Patton's thrust launched farther westward from the Ruhr area and aiming direct into the rear of Saarbruecken pillbox line and which is to lead to some deeper penetration in the high forest may be considered by General Patton to menace directly the Germans at Saarbruecken.

On the southern wing of the Western Front the American air force was also active. This is not saying, however, that the American ground forces are not adequately strong. It may be assumed that about 15 tank divisions and 25 infantry divisions, that is, over a million men are seeking the collapse of the German salient at Coblenz and Hagenau. As in the summer during the great invasion battle and just as during the campaign in Poland and France in 1940, it was here shown again that air supremacy is an absolute prerequisite for deep and successful tank breaches. The battle at Kreuznach again confirms this thesis. Unless all indications lead astray, the situation on the Western Front will reach a new dramatic crescendo during the next few days because the struggle for the possession of territory on the left bank of the Rhine will then be followed by an attack on the right bank of the Rhine on a wide front.

While slowly and steadily expanding the Remagen bridgehead, General Eisenhower has already assured for himself the right pivot for this battle for which he has been preparing for the last few weeks.

ELECTIONS FOR BRAZIL

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 16.—President Getulio D. Vargas of Brazil signed on March 2 a decree providing for the surrender of the dictatorial powers which he has held since 1937 and for the restoration of democratic Government in the country, according to the Daily Telegraph.

Elections are to be held within 90 days of the decree's signature. A President, members of Parliament, Governors of States, and state assemblies are to be elected. Under the new Constitution, the Chamber is to be composed of deputies in proportion to the population of each state. In the event of deputies not accepting the President's proposals or of the deputies urging one of their own in opposition, the President can submit the proposition to a plebiscite. The supreme state authority is still vested in the President, who will hold office for six years.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

MARCH 17

The pressure by Soviet and Bulgarian formations against our Drave bridgehead southwest of Sikos continued while south of Lake Balaton our troops captured enemy positions and shattered relief enemy thrusts from the east. Between the Sarviz Canal and Lake Velencze, enemy counterattacks collapsed with heavy losses in front of our new defense positions. East and north of Stuhlweissenburg, strong Soviet attacking groups were foiled before the German and Hungarian formations and their spearheads were held up after slight territorial gains.

In central Slovakia, yesterday's fighting produced no essential changes in the frontlines while the enemy attacks decreased in violence. The battle in upper Silesia increased in scope as a result of increased numerical forces employed by the Soviets. While the Soviet attacks in the Schwarzwasser area were stalled in front of our barrier positions after suffering high losses during the previous days, our formations in heavy defense fighting by holding on to their corner stones prevented a larger expansion of the Soviet breaches and checked the enemy in the depth of the trench system. Apart from numerous motorized vehicles our battleplane formations destroyed 36 Soviet tanks and crippled an additional six. During the last two days 239 Soviet tanks were destroyed in Silesia.

After the failure of his breakthrough attempts toward Stettin costing him 102 tanks, the enemy tried to advance yesterday by employing artillery but his renewed attacks failed in front of our shortened positions.

The defenders of Kolberg are holding the city center with the support of naval forces as well as the harbor against strong enemy attacks. In the twin battle on either side of the Danzig Bight the Soviet breakthrough attempts failed also yesterday.

Continuous strong attacks of the Soviet 1st Tank Guard Army in the direction of Gdynia and Zoppot were again checked near Quassendorf and Zuckau without essential gain of ground. Our naval artillery participated with strongest fire in the fighting around Quassendorf. Heavy artillery craft from the sea successfully shelled Soviet deployment positions on the north coast of Hela Peninsula.

In East Prussia our defense front is offering stiff resistance with the focal point on either side of Eisenberg and northwest of Zinten where the enemy attempted to made a breakthrough but frontgaps were closed and enemy penetrations narrowed down by successful counterthrough attempts by sealing off the thrusts.

On the lower Rhine our troops increased their reconnaissance activity. From out of their Remagen bridgehead the Americans, employing strong tank forces, advanced toward the north and captured Koenigswinter but in local dingdong battles our formations prevented a further advance of the enemy southeast of Honnef.

In the fighting section of Linz on the Rhine, the enemy scored some penetrations in our front and in their attacks the Americans sustained considerable tank losses. The battle between the Moselle, Saar and Rhine increased in scope and the enemy attacks between Coblenz and Boppard were halted before our defense fire.

GERMANY REFUTES RUMOR

Denies Enemy Propaganda of Negotiating Peace Through Sweden

Domei

BERLIN, March 16.—Categorically denying the anti-Axis propaganda that Germany is attempting to negotiate for peace through Sweden, the spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse at a press conference today declared, "The alleged peace feelers reported by the Swedish press at Stockholm are nothing but a mere fiction. From the German side no peace feelers have been made and will not be made. This is a maneuver occurring periodically, trying to undermine the determination of the German people and its leaders to fight to the last."

The basis of the propaganda concerning the peace feelers by Germany is the report made yesterday by the Swedish paper Svenska Dagbladet. On the same day the British Government in an unofficial statement announced that Germany had offered to negotiate for peace through a third party to a junior member of the British Legation staff in Stockholm, and that the emissary was told at once that the British Legation was not at all interested in any such offer, thus trying to give an impression that an offer has been truly made.

U.S. WATCHES NEXT MOVE BY SOVIETS IN RUMANIA

Plans to Send 'Big 3' Body to Bucharest to Replace Present Communist Cabinet

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 16.—Diplomats in Washington are keenly watching the next Soviet move in Rumania as a critical test of the Crimea Conference agreement pledging immediate consultation in "liberated" states, following the capitulation of the Rumanian regime and the establishment of a new Cabinet under Soviet aid, according to a Washington report.

It said that in view of the critical situation, the United States and Britain are said to be ready to send a "Big Three" commission to Rumania in place of the present Cabinet, which is rapidly taking the shape of a Communist controled Government.

Some observers also contend that the representatives of the Rumanian people are under the control of Communists who have the principal positions in the Cabinet. They add that in view of the fact that many of the old Cabinet members were killed by the Germans before Rumania was "liberated," Rumania is subject to the will of an exceedingly small minority.

They furthermore claim that Moscow is intending to set up a Communist controled Government under the leadership of the Soviet Union and think that the Government should be established by an Allied commission such as called for by the Yalta decision.

They say that Moscow believes that since the Government was already in motion there was nothing to do but go ahead and set up the Government. Meanwhile, a Government is already functioning in Bucharest thus preventing the United States and Britain to take concrete steps as desired by the U.S. State Department in creating a "Big Three" commission to settle the discord.

Circumstances Behind Change

Political conditions surrounding the resignation of the Radescu Cabinet of Rumania and the formation of the government headed by Petre Croza have now been revealed, according to the latest information received here. On the resignation on February 28 of the Radescu Cabinet, King Carol of Rumania asked Prince Stirby to form the new Cabinet, expecting that no radical political reform would be attempted under his administration, since he represented the moderate elements in Rumanian politics. He failed, however, to form the succeeding Cabinet, and Petre Croza, Deputy Premier in the Radescu Cabinet and leader of the Communist party, had been appointed new Premier.

King Carol is said to have ordered Prince Stirby to organize the next administration with the consent of the Soviet Union. On February 28, the same day that the Radescu Cabinet resigned, Soviet Vice Foreign Commissar H. A. Y. Vishinsky arrived at Bucharest, according to reports. After his conversations with the British and American representatives of the Anti-Axis Control Commission in Rumania, the formation of the Croza Cabinet was announced on March 6.

The new administration is a coalition government consisting of eighteen members, nine of whom belong to the leftist parties, seven to the bourgeois parties, while two are generals. The influence of the Communists within the government has greatly increased, their holding, in addition to the Premiership, five portfolios of internal administration, that is, of Home Affairs, Propaganda, Education, Justice, and Transport. Before organizing his Cabinet, Croza asked Maniu and Bratianu to join the new government, but they declined, according to Tass. The posts of Minister of Finance and Minister of Commerce and Industry, however, have been filled by members of the Liberal party, while ex-Premier George Tataresco has joined the Cabinet as Foreign Minister and Deputy Premier. This fact is regarded as strengthening the position of the Cabinet toward Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union.

The new Ministers were sworn in on March 6, and immediately thereafter, Croza called on Vishinsky and Marshal Malinovsky to report the formation of the new Cabinet.

Moscow Supports Croza

The Moscow radio had been repeating attacks, according to reports, on Nicolai Radescu, asserting that he was planning a Fascist coup d'etat, and that he was withdrawing a large number of military motor vehicles from the front to carry troops to Bucharest for that purpose, but the same station is now giving unconditional support to the Croza Cabinet. Radescu's whereabouts were not known for some time, but it was revealed later that he had taken refuge in the British legation at Bucharest. On receiving a formal communication from Radescu that his life was being threatened by his political enemies, the British diplomatic representative at the Rumanian capital, Reuter stated, granted him asylum in the legation quarters, informing at the same time the American and Soviet members of the Control Commission to that effect.

The following are some of the British press comments and reports on the affair:

Manchester Guardian—The Soviet Union has overthrown Nicolai Radescu on the pretext of maintaining the "democratic front." Radescu has quit office, declaring that the "rabble that knew no God and no fatherland" was endangering the country. The situation in Rumania is very much like the first stage of the civil war in Greece. But where is the principle of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of liberated countries, a principle newly agreed upon among Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union?

Economist—Conditions in the Balkans are steadily deteriorating. The formation in Rumania of a Cabinet with a strong leaning toward Communism after the overthrow of the Radescu Cabinet by the pressure exerted by the leftist parties and the Soviet Union is an instance of the same tendency. Seeing that both the leftist and rightist parties are taking advantage of the differences within the anti-Axis camp for their own purposes, the Powers concerned would do well to be on their guard, in regard to the domestic affairs of liberated countries.

The Times (special dispatch from Istanbul)—The political change in Rumania is similar to the civil war in Greece, in that a small minority has seized power by force.

PUERTO RICANS STARVING

Americans Horrified at Situation in U.S. Possession

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 16.—Referring to the appeasement plans of President Franklin D. Roosevelt for the populace of the United States possession of Puerto Rice who are suffering intense misery and starvation, the popular American writer Pearl Buck expresses surprise that they do not go as far as those of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill for India. The article, as reported by the New York correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, reads:

"It is rather startling to realize that what Churchill offered India is a good deal more than our President offers Puerto Rico in the bill he recently commended to the House Committee on Insular Affairs. Recent and reliable American visitors to Puerto Rico come back with horrified reports of misery and starvation almost as great as in the vaster regions of India.

"Most Americans are entirely ignorant of Puerto Rico. The leader of those who wish for Puerto Rican self-government has been released from eight years' prison. He is still on parole, but is not very dangerous any more, being a broken and tragically ill man."

Argentine Cabinet Meets

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 16.—The Argentine Cabinet met this morning to discuss the international situation, the meeting ending shortly after noon, according to a Buenos Aires repot. It said that the Foreign Office is slated to issue a communique later today.

His Majesty Inspects City's Bombed Area; People Are Moved by Imperial Compassion

His Majesty the Emperor on Sunday morning was gracious enough to inspect personally the area which was laid waste by the enemy air raid early on the morning of March 10. His Imperial Majesty, accompanied by General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp, Admiral Hisanori Fujita, Grand Chamberlain, and other high officials of the Imperial Household Department, inspected the devastated area for one hour, taking compassion on the predicament of those who have been rendered homeless. His Imperial Majesty's personal inspection has profoundly impressed the officials and people with the boundless Imperial benevolence.

Home Minister Shigeo Odachi Sunday respectfully issued a statement concerning the Imperial inspection of the area devastated by the air raid on March 10. The statement runs substantially as follows:

"Seriously concerned over the predicament in which the sufferers of the air raids are placed, His Majesty the Emperor is ever gracious enough to dispatch His chamberlains to the devastated area each time the enemy air raid is made. It is with awe and trepidation to say here that His Imperial Majesty suddenly expressed His intention to visit the area laid waste by the air raid early on the morning of March 10 and that He personally inspected the area. We cannot but be moved profoundly by the benevolent Imperial Mind of taking compassion on the privation and hardships of the people. We, the 100,000,000 people, must pledge ourselves to safeguard the noble fundamental character of the Japanese Empire with the best of our strength, thereby placing the Imperial Mind at ease."

NEW POLITICAL PARTY SET FOR INAUGURATION SOON

Called Nippon Seiji Kai and Scheduled to Be Formed About March 26

A new political party, the Dai Nippon Seiji Kai, will be formally inaugurated about March 26, immediately following the closing of the present Diet session. Important matters on the declaration, its platform, regulations and the nomination of the head of the party are now being discussed by the by-committee of the preparatory committee.

In this connection, Tsuneo Kanemitsu, Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, Tadao Oasa and Hideyuki Miyoshi, all members of the by-committee, reported on the progress of the committee meeting to Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso on Friday. These four persons, together with Dr. Rentaro Mizuno and Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo are entrusted with the task of nominating the head of the new political party.

According to the draft formulated by the by-committee, a councillor is to be appointed to the advisory organ for the President and the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and the head of the General Affairs Department will also be nominated. Under the General Affairs Department, the Society for the Investigation of Administration, the Headquarters for Facilitating National Defense Measures and the Organization Section will be set up.

Under the same Headquarters propaganda, defense, people's livelihood, increased production and manhood sections are to be established, while under the Society for the Investigation of Administration, a councillor system will be set up and also various sections in relation with planning, material, examination and the conditions of the people will be formed. Furthermore, the first, second and third sections and special committees are to be placed under the jurisdiction of the Society for the Investigation of Administration.

Accounts Supervisory Section and the Section for the House of Representatives will be placed, under the direct control of the President, while under the Section for the House of Representatives, a committee and the Society for the Members of the House of Representatives are to be set up.

In each section, a board of directors will be installed, and the organ for putting the orders issued by the General Affairs Department, is to be headed by the chief secretary. Under the chief secretary, secretaries will take part in general affairs, accounts, information and liaison fields.

Under the aforementioned organization, it is understood that the new political party will have no Vice-President, the personnel in the General Affairs Department will be limited to the minimum. Also there will be no director-general, the post of section heads is to be occupied by the personnel in the General Affairs Department, advisers are to play an important role, and several directors in cooperation with the chief secretary are to draft plans which will be presented to the President as reference.

Takeo Kimura, a member of the House of Representatives, resigned from his office and joined the Mutual National Defense Society of which members now total 29.

Berlin-Stockholm Line Cut

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 16.—The telephone communication between Berlin and Stockholm has been cut off since yesterday afternoon.

ENFRANCHISEMENT IS SET FOR PEOPLE IN CHOSEN, TAIWAN

Can Become Members of Imperial Diet; Similar Step Set For Karafuto

Enfranchisement of Chosenese and Taiwanese, by which qualified residents of these territories are eligible for membership in the Imperial Diet, was approved at the plenary session of the Privy Council on Saturday, according to the Board of Information. A bill for revising the election law of the House of Representatives on approval of the Privy Council was submitted to the Diet on Sunday. Simultaneously a bill for partially revising the House of Peers Ordinance also was approved by the Council and presented to the House of Peers on Sunday.

As a result of the enfranchisement measure, which will be effective from the next general election, 23 Chosenese and five Taiwanese will be elected to the House of Representatives. Another noteworthy fact is that 10 persons of fame and respect will be appointed members of the House of Peers on Imperial nomination from among the Chosenese and Taiwanese.

While the election in Japan Proper is based on general suffrage, circumstances prevent Chosn and Taiwan from adopting the same system, so the Government has decided to enforce direct election. Those who pay more than ¥15 of the direct national fax a year for more than one full year will be enfranchised. Eligibility is the same as that provided for in Japan. In Chosen and Taiwan one province will constitute one electoral constituency. Enfranchisement of residents in Karafuto also was decided and, as a result, the present election law of Japan will be applied intact to Karafuto. Three persons will be elected in Karafuto.

As regards the appointment of notable persons from among Chosenese and Taiwanese as members of the Imperial Diet, it has been arranged that males over 30 years of age enjoying a good reputation will be selected for a term of seven years, the same as that of the members of the House of Peers elected from among high taxpayers. Unlike the revision of the election law of the House of Representatives, the new system for the House of Peers will be promulgated and enforced as soon as the necessary preparations are completed.

The Government also has decided to stop by-election of members of the House of Representatives temporarily, in view of the fact that the present is the time for Japan to concentrate her whole national strength on the increase of war strength. It also has been arranged that the term of election of the members of prefectural, city, town and village assemblies and that of the members of ward assemblies of Tokyo Metropolis will be extended further.

GRIM YIOJIMA DEFENDERS CHECKING STRONG ENEMY

By Courtesy of the Press Section

Holding various vital points in the northern part of Yiojima, Imperial Japanese Garrison Forces on the island under a continual hail of shells and bombs are fighting deliberately, but with the American penetrations through our positions effected step by step the war situation is now confronting an important phase.

Our Forces at Tamanayama made a final assault upon the enemy with their main strength on the March 8 but in the course of six days the majority of the officers and men met heroic death.

Meanwhile, although the stubborn enemy attacks had been smashed, Tenzan eventually fell into enemy hands on March 13.

With their guns practically destroyed the Japanese Forces at North Village and Higashiyama are now directing vigorous shock attacks with bayonets, inflicting heavy blows upon the invaders who have already suffered a loss of more than 25,500 killed and wounded.

In the meantime, the U.S. forces are making strenuous efforts to strengthen the aerial facilities on the island where a number of planes including medium size aircraft have gradually been massed.

Yanks Using Gas-Masks

By Arrangement With the Asahi

ZURICH, March 16.—The American Red Cross Society is reported to have sent 5,000 gas-masks of a special type to Yiojima as it became known that the Americans on the island are harassed by sulphurous gas coming out of the crater of of Suribachiyama and volcanic ash, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Honolulu.

Nimitz' H.Q. Admits 19,938 Casualties Suffered on Yiojima

Domei

LISBON, March 16.—Nimitz' headquarters on Omiyajima (Guam) announced today that the casualties sustained by the U.S. forces so far on Yiojima total 19,938, including 4,189 killed, 15,308 wounded, and 441 missing, according to a Washington dispatch. This cannot, however, be more than a partial list, judging from the piecemeal method followed by the American army and navy authorities in announcing losses. The newly announced casualties, moreover, represent only those sustained by the American marines. With the inclusion of the casualties suffered by the other U.S. forces in the Yiojima operation, the actual losses sustained are expected to reach a huge total.

IMPERIAL DIET REOPENS SESSION FOR 3RD TIME

Relief for Raid Sufferers and Other Measures Discussed at Sunday's Meeting

The 86th session of the Imperial Diet following a recess was reopened for the third time on Sunday. The House of Peers sat in a plenary session at 10 a.m. with Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, President of the House, in the chair.

The bill revising the House of Peers Ordinance was first submitted to the session and later turned over to a special committee. The bill concerning the Wartime Afforestation Bill was explained by the chairman of the committee. Amendment was made and adopted at the plenary session and subsequently it was referred to the House of Representatives. Reports also were submitted by the chairman of the Petitions Committee. The House adjourned before noon.

The House of Representatives met in a plenary session at 1 p.m. The bill revising the election law of the House of Representatives connected with the enfranchisement of Chosenese and Taiwanese was first presented by the Government. This was followed by two other bills filed by the Government. Circumstances that led the Government to submit the new enfranchisement bill were explained in detail by Government authorities and a special committee of 27 was organized for the new bill, which was entrusted to it for deliberation.

Subsequently, the amended bill concerning the wartime afforestation, which was adopted at the House of Peers, was taken up by the Lower House. Explanation on this bill was made by Government authorities and the measure was adopted intact.

During the session, emergency interpellations were made by Seijun Ando, representing the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, concerning relief measures from air raids. Chu Funada representing the Gokoku Doshikai, new political organization, also put questions on the similar subject and the two members urged the Government to take speedy and effective measures for the raid sufferers. To this, the Government authorities replied that they are always ready to meet the urgent requirements of the situation created by air raids. A supplementary budget concerning the relief measures was then submitted to the House by the Government. A general meeting of the budgetary committee was at once opened for deliberation.

EXPRESS TRAINS ABOLISHED

Tokyo-Shimonoseki Line Excepted; Goes Into Effect Tomorrow

The Ministry of Transportation and Communications has decided to abolish the operation of all express trains so as to facilitate the quick transportation of war materials, with the single exception of the Tokyo-Shimonoseki express train service, it was announced by the same Ministry on Sunday. This will go into effect from Tuesday, March 20.

The down train for Shimonoseki will leave Tokyo at 8:30 a.m.

U.S. CARRIER PLANES RAIDING KYUSHU HIT; BIG RESULTS SCORED

Enemy Task Forces Appear Southeast of Island—Battle Raging, I.H.Q. Reveals

Carrier-borne planes from enemy task forces which appeared in the waters southeast of Kyushu principally attacked the southern and eastern parts of Kyushu in waves from shortly after 6 a.m. on Sunday, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 1:30 p.m. the same day.

Japanese Forces are now achieving considerable war results, the communique added.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
1:30 p.m., March 18

"Enemy task forces appeared in the sea area southeast of Kyushu. Their carrier-borne planes principally attacked the southern and eastern parts of Kyushu in waves from shortly after 6 a.m. on March 18.

"Our forces stationed there are now achieving considerable war results in counterattacking the enemy forces."

Raid Airfields

Following their attacks on the Kanto district on February 16, 17, and 25 as well as on the Southwestern Islands on March 1, the U.S. task forces appeared in the area southeast of Kyushu at dawn of March 18 after a period of inactivity of about two weeks. It is believed that they had gone to Ulithi to readjust their formations.

Shortly after 6 a.m., the main strength of the enemy carrier-borne planes from the task forces, aggregating about 800, attacked the southern and eastern parts of Kyushu in waves principally aiming to destroy airfields. At the same time, some of the enemy planes raided other areas in Kyushu, Shikoku and Wakayama Prefecture.

Japanese Forces speedily counterattacked the enemy forces from the land and air. Up to 1:30 p.m., when the Imperial Headquarters communique was issued, the Japanese Forces had already achieved considerable war results.

2 Taiwan Raiders Downed

Domei

TAIHOKU, March 16.—Of the seven P-47's that came raiding Takao and its vicinity yesterday morning, two were downed and three damaged by Japanese anti-aircraft firing. Following this four more P-38's penetrated Taiwan and its environs while one B-24 appeared on Motojima Island and after flying north for some time, fled in a southerly direction.

One Downed Over Hongkong

By T. TSUTSUMI

PACIFIC BASE, March 16.—Two P-51's presumably taking off from a base in the Philippine area raided Hongkong and its vicinity around noon yesterday and one enemy aircraft was downed by Japanese fighter units.

3 MEMBERS QUIT IRAPA

Ikeda, Ozawa and Yaji of Lower House Join Gokoku Doshikai

Masanosuke Ikeda, Osamu Ozawa and Sojuro Yagi, members of the House of Representatives, have left the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association on March 16 to joint the Kokoku Doshikai. (Society for the Defense of the Empire). The Gokoku Doshikai was formed by members of the House of Representatives who were dissatisfied with the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association. It has a membership of 29.

Four other members of the House of Representatives who quitted the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association before Mr. Ikeda and the two others acted have joined the Society of Members of the House of Representatives affiliated with the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps.

Duke of Windsor Quits Post

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 16.—The Duke of Windsor has resigned as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahamas effective April 30 and W. L. Murphy, Colonial Secretary of Bermuda, has been named to succeed him, according to a London report.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1945

The American Casualties

The reports of the casualties sustained by its armed forces, issued periodically by the United States Government, serve to bring out how great have been the American losses in this war and with what utter futility American lives are being wasted. The latest report, made public a little more than a week ago, revealed that the casualties had already reached 823,632 by the end of February. Understated as these figures undoubtedly are in accordance with the customary American practice of holding back the truth, they already represent an astounding excess over the total of 350,300 casualties suffered by the United States in the last World War.

Temporarily hypnotized by the flood of glorified and sensationalized news about the supposed successful progress of the military operations of their forces, the American public may not yet be giving much thought to the extent of the casualties. But these casualties constitute a major national tragedy whose awful implications the American people will sooner or later be bound to realize.

The casualty figure of 823,632 surpasses the entire population of the city of St. Louis. If the entire population of St. Louis had been killed or maimed by a horde of maniacal murderers run amuck, the terrified uproar which would sweep through the nation could hardly be imagined. Yet, more than the population of St. Louis have been killed or maimed through the maniacal policy of the American Government of provoking and rushing into a futile war.

These 823,632 casualties which the American nation has suffered represent the flower of its young manhood, which means that the loss is infinitely greater than the total loss of St. Louis with its normal proportion of men and women of all ages, of the sick and crippled, of the feeble-minded and criminally-inclined, and of the scum of society. A moment of quiet reflection should bring to the minds of the American people that these casualties, who are their own sons, husbands, and brothers, need not have died, need not have been crippled or horribly disfigured, need not be spending the best years of their lives stagnating in prisoners' camps. They should know that these men would have been at home in comfort and health in the most pleasure-filled country in the world if it had not been for the mad lust of their maniacal leaders for world conquest.

If these men had become casualties of war in the defense of their country, their sacrifice would have been a heroic one. But even the American people must know by now that this war has nothing to do with the defense of their homeland. Stripped of their misleading propagandistic verbiage, even the public declarations of the American war leaders show that their aims are avowedly imperialistic. American boys are fighting and dying thousands of miles away from home on alien soil and alien seas at the command of the President who, while declaring "I hate war!" and promising "Your sons shall never have to fight in a war overseas," steadily conspired to provoke the war. The casualties are the cost to the American people who have been deceived and dragged unwillingly into a war which was not of their choice.

Now this same President, returning from the Crimea Conference, has told the American people that a "good start" has been made toward world peace. If America's sons were actually fighting for permanent world peace, there would then be something heroic in their sacrifices, even though they might not be fighting for the defense of their own soil. But far from indicating that a step has been taken in the direction of permanent world peace as Roosevelt claims, the conference at Yalta only served to bring out the fact that the United States is pursuing a policy which can only lead to more wars in the future.

It is true that for the time being collaboration among the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union seems to have been strengthened. But this collaboration extends in fact only to their joint military operations against Germany. With the end of the war in Europe, this collaboration must disintegrate, for there has been no essential change in the fundamentally antagonistic political interests of the three Powers. Indeed there can be no essential change in view of the inherent characteristics of these Powers.

No glowing words about "collaboration" for the "peace of the world" can hold back the drive of dynamic economic forces nor prevent the clash of fundamentally antagonistic political and economic ideologies. Are the Anglo-Americans fighting for the spread of Communism? Are the Soviets fighting for the solidification of Anglo-American capitalism? Is Britain fighting for the advancement of the "American way of life" which can only be sustained through the exploitation of the rest of the world? Is the United States fighting for the maintenance of the British Empire?

Merely to ask these questions is to make clear how incompatible are the interests of these three Powers. Despite the efforts to circumvent the inevitable clash of interests through political compromises and through the elaboration of a formula for a world organization, it is clear that no promise of success is in sight. The handling of the problem of Poland at the Crimea Conference, in which the supposed "compromise" was nothing but an ill-disguised capitulation of one side to the other, showed how impossible it was to secure a genuinely satisfactory political solution of the clash of interests among the three Powers in one region, to say nothing of all the rest of the regions of the world where similar clashes of interests occur.

Even more in the covert maneuverings preparatory to the forthcoming San Francisco Conference on world organization are to be seen the utter lack of hope for permanent world peace to be found through such a device. The proposed voting procedure of the Security Council of the world organization in which a major Power can effectively veto any use of force means that a major Power will be free to pursue its own exclusive policy without fear of interference by the world organization. Any attempt to use force against a major Power over its veto can only mean war. What guarantee of permanent peace can there be in such an arrangement? That further wars are expected in spite of the projected world organization is proved by the continuing American plans for the permanent maintenance of the largest navy and the largest air force in the world and for the acquisition of strategic bases throughout the world.

Even while American boys are being killed and maimed by the hundreds of thousands in a war which Roosevelt claims is a step toward permanent peace, the United States is pursuing a policy which makes further wars inevitable and is in fact actively preparing for such future wars. The tragedy of it all is that the United States could have been a real force for peace if her mad leaders had not embarked her on a policy of world-wide interventionism with the aim of securing world hegemony. The present American casualties of 823,632, which will multiply many-fold before the war is finished, emphasizes the seriousness of that tragedy for America, to say nothing of the calamity for the rest of the world.

A Year Ago Today

March 19, 1944

The anti-Axis forces have had to pay for the 60 days of fighting at the Nettuno beachhead with a loss of 25,000 men and approximately 500,000 tons of war and commercial shipping, German military quarters declared.

* * *

General Carton De Wiart, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's personal representative to the Chungking regime, who returned to Chungking from a two-day inspection of Chengtu declared that the anti-Axis allies had to exert patience and use courage to conquer all difficulties in the Burma fighting, a Chungking dispatch said.

VANDENBERG'S PROPOSAL

It's Long Journey From Speech To Actual Facts

II

The second point of importance in Britain, lies in the nature of the policy proposed. The Senator did not make it explicit that, in proposing an alliance enforcing disarmament, he was ruling out the possibility of an alliance to do anything more. But this is fairly clearly implicated, especially when it is taken with Stettinius's refusal, almost unanimously applauded in America, to guarantee any frontiers. It is a long, difficult journey from speech, however well applauded (and Vandenberg's speech drew very wide praise in America) to enacted commitment, and those who are familiar with the present state of American politics would not be prepared to lay any large wagers on Vandenberg's proposal taking final shape. The odds must be regarded as being heavily against anything far reaching being accepted. In effect, what Vandenberg's speech and its reception mean is that there is a fair chance of the full weight of the American strength being committed to automatic enforcement of German and Japanese disarmament, but that there is much less chance of any American promises to support any other policies upon which at present the Allies may enter. Indeed, argument goes further, partly in explicit terms and partly by necessary implication. Not only would American commitment to enforce the disarmament of Germany and Japan carry with it the non-implied support for other policies, but it would be likely to be weakened and conceivably even withdrawn if some other policies developed.

Vandenberg made it clear that his view of the adoption of his proposal would render unnecessary such examples of "Unilateral or Bilateral" action as "Partition of Poland", Anglo-Soviet and Franco-Soviet treaties. This line of argument obviously could not be carried to the extreme of requiring other Powers to accept the American guarantee of a permanent German and Japanese disarmament as being the sum total of what was necessary to guarantee peace. But every contract entered into by the United States—or by any other country where there is popular control of foreign affairs—inevitably has not spoken proviso about the good behavior of the other parties who must take this into account in making their own calculations.

Promise and Warning

They would probably be wise in assuming that policies which, however much they might offend perfectionists at the start, nevertheless worked out over years to the manifest advantage of world peace, and they would not be held by American opinion to be incompatible with prompt guarantee of disarmaments. The good neighborly association of western European states would be, it might be hoped, one such policy. But policies which will lead to years of continued volume of rancorous controversy and which, when passions are stilled, will arouse honest doubts in reasonable men about justified Allied action will have disastrous effects on the willingness of Americans (and let it be said in all fairness, of other democratic peoples) to honor these pledges with any promptness or enthusiasm.

Such are, beyond question, any annexations to other countries of undeniably German lands, any forced expulsions of German populations, any partitioning of the German homeland, and the imposition of any economic disabilities which have the effect of permanently lowering the German standard of living. A limited and short period of penalties imposed on German people is a different matter; they will not arouse controversy, save of a historical kind in 1960. The enforced and unilateral disarmament such as Vandenberg is now proposing to support, will also pass the test, since there will probably be a few American or British voices, even in 1930, to question its necessity or justice. But other policies that are both penal and permanent will raise controversy and breed doubts and disunity. They will provide an admirable argument for all lax, irresolute and wishful thinkers who want a slough of heavy burdens of enforcement.

The fact that some American political leaders, notably Morgenthau, have identified themselves with proposals for the savage repression of Germany should not be allowed to mislead. These proposals carried with them no promise of firm commitments by the United States to enforce them; and if any such promises were made by administration it would be certain to be repudiated by Congress. To induce righteous anger is one thing; but to make hard and fast promises of heavy constructions for years to come is quite another. To those who can see the present events in historical context, Vandenberg's speech should be taken both as a promise and as a warning. It is a promise that suggests the possibility of the United States undertaking specific commitments much beyond anything that has ever been done in the past.

It is a warning in that it puts into effect a condition of moderation upon others. If a moderate and permanently maintainable settlement were against the interests of other Allies, to attempt imposing it as a price for American guarantee of German and Japanese disarmament would be properly resented. But such a settlement is manifestly in line with what British policy always has been and soon will be again.

(End)

THE FATE OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK

Chungking Cabinet Reshuffle Is One Indication of Growing U.S. Intervention in Its Domestic Affairs

By TOMOYUKI ISHIHAMA

On November 21, last year, the Chungking regime shuffled its cabinet, General Ho Ying-ching went out as War Minister and was replaced by General Chen Cheng and Yu Hung-chung became the new Finance Minister replacing H. H. Kung, while Chen Li-fu resigned as Education Minister and was succeeded by Chu Chia-hua. Minister of Information Liang Han-chao agreed to give up his post and was given the portfolio of Overseas Affairs. Liang Han-chao, however, did not account the offered post, but left the government.

T. V. Soong assumed the post of acting President of the Executive Yuan, and thereby became the actual power in that branch of the Chungking regime in place of Chiang Kai-shek. H. H. Kung, who was divested of his financial portfolio, managed to retain his concurrent office of Vice-President of the Executive Yuan. Inspite of this, he had also been ordered to Washington as Chungking's special envoy. This means that his position as vice-President of the Executive Yuan is only nominal, having no force of authority behind it.

Parallel with these ministerial changes a shakeup was also conducted among the vice-ministers. This, therefore, is the general feature of Chungking's latest cabinet changes.

Now, it is also necessary to know why the cabinet shuffle had to be made. The initial motive lay in the successive defeats of the Chungking army since the spring of 1944. In the Honan campaign and then in the Hunan operations which followed in its wake, it lost Loyang, Changsha and Hengyang. The Japanese continental operations did not end there. The Japanese Forces not only pushed on to capture Kweilin and Liuchow but finally thrust into Nanning. There they established a junction with other Japanese units advancing north from the borders of French Indo-China, thereby giving the Japanese an uninterrupted control of a transcontinental route on the Chinese mainland from the extreme north to the south.

Meanwhile, another Japanese column drove north from Liuchow and avalanched into Kweichow Province, capturing Tushan, a 150 kilometers before Kweiyang. Throughout this lengthy campaign, it can truthfully be said that the only instance in which the Chungking forces offered a fairly stiff resistance was at Hengyang.

Blow to Chungking

Needless to say, these continued defeats were a tremendous blow to the entire Chungking army. However, it was the United States which received the greatest shock from the miserable showing displayed by the Chungking troops. The fact that the United States deems it an absolute necessity to maintain control of China, as a base for future operations against the Japanese mainland, has repeatedly been admitted by American government and naval authorities. The so-called Nimitz and MacArthur strategies against Japan are supposed to have been planned with the Chinese continent as a base of operations. In spite of this, however, this vast area is about to come under the complete control of the Japanese Forces in one swell swoop. This adverse situation is naturally a source of great worry to the United States.

With the decline in Chungking's military fortunes, the tone of previous American sentiment toward Chungking, which flattered that the latter had gallantly defended democracy against Japan for several years past or that she was truly one of the four great powers of the world, changed overnight from praise to contempt. Not only America, but Britain too assumed this attitude of vile censure as is clearly evident in Prime Minister Winston Churchill's mention of lavish aid to Chungking in Parliament.

This verbal assault on Chungking eventually developed into frank demands for a positive renovation of the regime. In fact, these demands began to crop up about the time of the Honan operation last April and its prime advocate was the United States, with representations being made through President Roosevelt's personal emissaries in Chungking. The reforms in Chungking's military system (redrawing of war zones, retraction of administrative authority from commanders of war zones, establishment of a people's army, creation of a military service department, mobilization of students, weeding out of old officers, etc.), which were decided during the twelfth plenary session of the Central Executive Committee, were the direct result of this external pressure.

However, according to America's way of thinking, the weakness of Chungking's army is not only due to a flaw in the military system, but more fundamentally in the deterioration of Chungking's political power. In order to revitalize and strengthen this enfeebled political authority, the United States insisted on a thorough overhauling of Chungking's administrative structure.

The Stilwell Incident

This American stand revealed itself in the form of the Stilwell incident. Indeed, the Stilwell issue eventually turned out to be the prelude to Chungking's cabinet shakeup. The United States conveyed the advisability of a cabinet reform through President Roosevelt's personal messengers, Donald Nelson and Major-General Patrick Hurley. Chiang Kai-shek generally agreed to follow the suggestions. On the basis of Chiang Kai-shek's talks with both Nelson and Hurley and his personal acceptance, in principle, of the reform idea, he was pressed for positive action by General Joseph Stilwell, then supreme commander of the American forces in China and Burma, and American Ambassador to Chungking Clarence Gauss.

But Chiang Kai-shek refused strenuously, claiming that the American officials were meddling in Chungking's political affairs as well as trespassing on its sovereignty. As an upshot of the argument, the Chinese leader in turn demanded the recall of General Stilwell. The American President, who evidently realized he had stepped out a little too far, hastily called General Stilwell back to Washington. In the meantime, Clarence Gauss tendered his resignation as ambassador for being General Stilwell's collaborator. On the strength of these two incidents alone, it would seem as if Chiang Kai-shek got the best of America. But this is a hasty conclusion, for the United States, which made the first move when it dismissed General Stilwell, now reminded the Chungking leader that it was his responsibility to make the next move.

Chiang Kai-shek finally acquiesced and shuffled his cabinet ostensibly in the name of the Chungking regime. A glance at the cabinet roster will suffice to show that it was effected along the lines of American dictation. The United States has bluntly insisted time and again through American newspapers that General Ho Ying-ching, H. H. Kung and Chen Li-fu resign. The United States had a bone to pick with Liang Han-chao too. He was Minister of Information, whose stringent censorship of foreign correspondents was the object of stern complaint by the United States.

A perusal of the new cabinet roster illustrates that the American demands have been complied with. In addition to this, the very pro-American T. V. Soong has become the actual chief of the Executive Yuan while H. H. Kung, who is at present in the United States, has been ordered to remain there as a special Chungking emissary. These two facts alone illustrate clearly the very essence of the reasons for the cabinet change.

After recalling General Stilwell, the United States appointed Major-General Albert Wedemeyer as commander-in-chief of the American forces in China and chief-of-staff of the Chungking forces. Patrick Hurley, who was in the midst of a conference with Chiang Kai-shek in Chungking, was named as Ambassador in place of Clarence Gauss. In addition to this, the Chief of America's War Production Board Donald Nelson, who had just been to Chungking with Patrick Hurley, was redispatched there to supervise the creation of a Chungking War Production Board.

Interpretation of Cabinet Change

Some circles claim, on the basis of Chiang Kai-shek's momentary opposition to American demands and General Chen Cheng's appointment as War Minister, that the cabinet change also meant the adoption of a policy of "self-reliance" in prosecuting the resistance against Japan. That Chiang Kai-shek balked at America's initial attempt to dictate reforms and General Chen Cheng is the foremost supporter of the policy of "self-reliance", is an indisputable fact. Also on the surface of things, the cabinet changes were made in the name of the Chungking regime and not through a direct intervention of the United States.

However, an analysis of the history and, course of the move as well as the final composition of the cabinet, leave no room for doubt that the whole affair was conducted in accordance with American demands. In other words, the United States managed to intervene in Chungking's internal affairs without making it evident on the surface.

As Chiang Kai-shek has personally admitted on many occasions before, Chungking never had the capacity to wage a modern war from the very beginning of the China Affair. Immediately following the fall of Kweilin and Liuchow, the Liberation Daily, an official organ of the Yenan regime, editorially charged that, while Chungking has been clamoring for resistance based on "self-reliance" she has actually been fighting by depending for help from the United States, a foreign power. This was probably one of the clearest expose of the true nature of Chungking's so-called policy of "self-reliance."

What Yenan implied by foreign assistance, to which Chungking has been addicted, is something quite beyond "assistance" itself but more in the realm of "intervention." For this reason there is more than usual political significance at the bottom of the recent cabinet shuffle.

Change Unsatisfactory

Thus for the time being at least, Chungking has been able to meet America's demands with the cabinet change. In contrast with the United States, both Yenan and the Soviet Union found the new cabinet unsatisfactory from their respective points of view.

Originally, the United States cleverly attempted to secure the removal of General Ho Ying-ching, H. H. Kung and Chen Li-fu by demanding it in the interest of Yenan. But as far as Yenan was concerned this was not enough. What she wanted was a more far-reaching renovation of the Chungking administrative organ, in fact, the creation of a new Kuomintang-Communist coalition regime. But Chiang Kai-shek could only meet the demands set forth by the United States and he personally declared early last December, that he was absolutely against a democratic coalition regime.

Yenan naturally challenged this opposition while influential Soviet journals also launched a press offensive against Chiang Kai-shek for the same reason. The Izvestia labeled the cabinet change a fraud and declared that Chungking's successive defeats were the inevitable result of the inherent defect of the regime. The Pravda asserted that resistance was impossible unless there was a firmer national union of the Chinese people. The War and the Working Class complained that the shuffling of a few personalities in the cabinet could never rescue Chungking from its present crisis. In this manner, the various Soviet journals unanimously stressed the urgent need for Chungking to agree to Yenan's request for a coalition regime.

Chungking is now trying to crawl out of this uncomfortable predicament by feebly crying for a resistance by "self-reliance." But it is a cry that utterly lacks self-confidence.

Four Reasons for Weakness

The World Telegram, an important American journal, has declared that the four greatest weaknesses of the anti-Axis camp are the imperialistic policies of the various European states, degeneration of conditions within the various European countries, America's unwarranted optimism regarding the outcome of the war and the repeated military defeats of Chungking. And among these, the paper stated, the foremost weakness is the helplessness of the Chungking regime. Obviously hinting at Chungking, the journal bemoans that when any one of the points begins to collapse, confusion will become inevitable within the entire anti-Axis camp. For this reason it is critically necessary that something drastically be done to bolster the fourth and weakest link in the whole anti-Axis alliance.

Despite this warning, the only countries who have the reserve capacity to do something about the weakness of Chungking are the Soviet Upion and the United States. And it seems that they have just begun to take steps in this direction.

The Japanese Army in China has already gained control of a transcontinental route from one end of the Chinese mainland to the other. One of its units has already penetrated Kweichow Province and is now charging straight for Kweiyang, the provincial capital. The distance from Kweiyang to either Chungking or Kunming is about the same. The enemy is fearful that the Japanese Forces might head for Kunming and cut off Chungking from its sole remaining supply route.

When the Japanese attacks become too fierce for Chungking, it is conceivable that the American assistance will be accelerated which would deprive Chungking any right to be talking about autonomy or self-reliance. It is even possible that pure military assistance will progressively develop into internal meddling and ultimately to downright assumption of control over the entire actions of the Chungking regime, political or military. When that happens, and the Chungking regime is allowed to function nominally, in spite of it, it certainly won't be as an independent regime.

Fooled by Appearances

A man was touring in the north. One night, it was cold, and feeling it pretty badly, he came downstairs early next morning to get warm.

At the same time, a trapper who had been out to look at his traps came in at the door. Icicles were hanging from his moustache.

With a pitying expression, he said: "I say, old man, which room did you sleep in?"

RANDOM THOUGHTS ON AMERICAN MUSIC

Jazz Can Not Be Considered Product of High Culture

KOSCAK YAMADA

Before giving my impression of American music, I think it is proper to discuss American traits first. Frankly speaking, America is a melting-pot of different races who still possess colonial traits. In the past centuries, different races from all over Europe migrated to the United States in search of easy riches. These immigrants were mostly from poor destitute classes of Europeans. The fusion of these different races and customs made what is America today. Their history is short and shallow. Hence their culture cannot be of a very high order.

But in a material way they have succeeded. They seem to have the best things in the world. But of these best things in which they take so much pride, we wonder how much is due to their originality. On this point we should fix our special attention.

We will find, on analysis, that her civilization is not unadulterated and original but that it is a product of the different European races. In fact, without a high order of culture and cultural traditions, there can not be any truly creative work. And this is clearly revealed by the barrenness of her art.

Flashy Exhibition

We ask whether if there is any American literature, art, or music of universal merit. Of course, she has succeeded in drawing toward her the best talent of the world by virtue of her great wealth and material power. But this is responsible for the fact that America is today like the interior of a world's fair, a flashy exhibition of a hodge-podge culture. But it is an exhibition and nothing more.

This, for instance, we can see in America's Metropolitan Opera. There are gathered here the world's best singers, directors and orchestras. In fact, it is the best musical organization in this line. But is it America's own creation? It is, at best a demonstration of the power of the dollar. Hence, though she may take pride in having brilliant artists at the Metropolitan Opera, artistically speaking, her musical achievements do not compare with the best in Europe.

And who are the ones responsible for these attainments—in music, literature, movies, and even in the field of science. The answer is the Jews, who are among the instigators of the current world conflict. This we should not overlook, for it is a pertinent fact.

Not only in the fields of art and science are the Jews busily engaged but also in those of industry and politics. They are the ones pulling the strings behind the scenes. Libraries, museums, hospitals and schools are being brought under their control to establish their influence.

Then, should we ask ourselves how much the Americans have advanced intellectually, we will be astonished. Some of the people display astounding ignorance. It has been said that the general mass of the American people have the brains of 12 to 14-year-old children in Europe. How can we expect such intellectually immature people to produce any high-grade art?

We can see this in American films. Movies which become a hit with the public are said to have been produced with an eye to the fact that the average intellect of the American people does not rise above that of youths 14 to 17 years old. In other words, American movies are not filmed to satisfy the artistic tastes of the public but purely for amusement.

American Music

The next question is, what sort of music has America produced? Needless to say, it is jazz. Then what is jazz like? Regarding its origin, there are different opinions, but to my way of thinking, it is like the gay Japanese frolic put up while the glasses and plates are in wild disorder. Some one has said that it is of Negro origin. It might be, but it is certain at any rate that it is one of the lowest forms of music. It reflects America's musical taste, however. There is no demand to satisfy a deep musical taste. What the people demand is an amusement to suit their noisy, carefree life.

In dance as well as in music children like raw rhythm. But what cultured people enjoy in both dance and music is not any crude rhythm but those beautiful undertones hidden inside the music.

At first, jazz was a jumble of riotous overtones. Men in the orchestra frequently livened up the music with cat-calls. Jazz is probably the noisiest music in the world.

In the meantime, this savage-like music, was gradually polished up, finally developing into a heart-longing melody. They call this artistic jazz. But, in reality, this is no artistic music at all. For jazz is a kind of impromptu music, and any impromptu production can not form real music. In a way, it may be, at the same time, called a form of ballad.

If again we can call real artistic music the music of the library, we may as well call jazz the music of the kitchen. While the former is the music for your head, the latter is for your stomach. At least we can say that jazz is not intended to appeal to the section of your body above your neck but it is the thing that stimulates your body below the neck. If artistic music is meant for your spirit, jazz is for your flesh. But because man cannot live by his head alone, so this music of the flesh has even temporarily escaped death. It has now conquered the whole world.

Spread Over the World

Not only Germany and France but also the Soviet Union has been poisoned by the bad effect of this music. Today America has succeeded in spreading her jazz all over the world.

Jazz is like the cocktail which Americans like to mix. Indeed, America herself is a nation of cocktails. There is no chance to seek purity but an insatiable stimulant in this drink. While the cultured people demand such a stimulant for the good of their health, the savages seek it for their flesh. Herein lies the baseness of American music, or rather the weakness of the American people. No matter how high are her skyscrapers, no matter how many well known museums of the world are located in her cities, America is at most a jungle land where people live under the guise of civilization.

Let us compare this to our own country. While it is true that the war is brutal, nevertheless, we are taught to go by the codes of the Japanese samurai. We take good care of the wounded enemy soldiers, and even the dead receive decent burials. But how about America? They attack our hospital ships, kill our wounded, maim and kill our children in their raids over our cities. They've taken the bones of our heroic war dead and turned them into pen-knives. They've sent them to young girls at home as gifts, so that the latter may be overjoyed in possessing them.

The fact of the matter is that because of their clever disguise our young men and women and even children had been charmed to dance in unison with their jazz music.

It was indeed fortunate to see the War of Greater East Asia break out. As if to turn a new leaf, we regained the innate pure spirit of our race. It is unthinkable that we will again be seized by American jazz music.

The question arises as to how we should prepare our postwar musical world. It is absolutely necessary to throw away everything that smacks of Americanism. In other words, we must recover our real spirit by asserting the innate Japanese character in music. It is by firmly grasping the meaning of that character that we can create greater music.

True Music Will Be Born

Then what will be that music? Though it is rather difficult to predict at this time, I am confident that a true music will be born only after we have regained that character. It will be the music which will inspire us. Music can never exist apart from our life. Indeed it must be the music that will touch the whole of our life. It must be coeval with our national aspiration.

Now let me emphasize my viewpoint with regard to the outcome of the current conflict. I am absolutely confident of our final victory, for how can it be otherwise in view of our glorious history since the founding of our Empire, in the light of the great mission charged us in the undertaking, and in the noble and righteous cause we are espousing. There is no reason why we cannot defeat the evil-minded Anglo-Americans. The devil can exert his influence through cunning. But, after all, good can never be bested by evil. In this sense, I am absolutely sure that our country will never be dazzled again by such a thing as jazz music.

Perhaps, in the near future, there will surely come a time to demonstrate our real talent in the musical world. We must have confidence in our ability. No race of people can lead the world, who do not have confidence in their history and traditions and exert themselves for the further glorification of their music.

We should have dreams, beautiful and noble. But it will be of no use if they end just in dreams. They must be realized, and we should be the people who will bring them to reality. And I am quite sure that we are a race of people who can do it, a people who are independent and free of others' restraints. When such a glorious music of our divine land is established, there will be no dark world in which jazz music poisons our land. It will lose its existence from the face of God's green earth.

Points of View

Poetic Rover (to farmer): "And does this glorious setting sun inspire nothing to you?"

Farmer (mopping his brow): "I can say it does. It means I can soon quit and unhitch the horses and go home."

Awaiting the Reply

"Why do you call your boy Pilgrim?"

"Because every time he asks for anything he makes a little progress."

One Way to Reduce

"If you eat simply, you will considerably less," advises a physician. This is especially true if you eat at a boarding house.